CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1870.

#### WASHINGTON.

A Stormy Radical Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 10. The Republican senators caucused an hour over Georgia. Bingham's amendment was the topic. A vote was not reached. The caucus seemed about equally divided, and unless there is further action in caucus, the bill as it came from the House, supported by the Democratic senators, will certainly pass. Morton, Drake, Thayer and Cameron spoke against it. Trumbull, Edmunds, Ferry and others spoke in favor of Bingham's amendment.

In the Senate Sumner objected to the pres sent consideration of the amendment to the rules for the consideration of treaties acquiring territory, in open session.

A petition was presented from the citizens of Mississippi for the abolition of the franking The consideration of the Funding bill was

resumed. Official documents from General Reynolds, announcing the adoption of the amendments by Texas, were laid before the Senate.

The Senate is in session to-night on the Funding bill. In the House, the air-line road was post-

poned to Tuesday. The consideration of the bill reducing the army officers was resumed, and, after various amendments, passed.

LATER .- The caucus was so equally divided that both parties are afraid to call a vote on ed. A motion to adjourn sine die was carried.

A close poll of the Senate shows ten majorither caucus is called, the adoption of the bill as it came from the House is regarded certain. The feeling in caucus was quite bitter, and should another caucus be cailed, it is likely the friends of Bingham's amendment would re-

A negro delegation from Tennessee called on the President with a memorial for protection against outlaws. Six Congressmen accom-

# EUROPE.

The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, March 8. In the House of Commons, to-night, debate on the Irish land bill continued. Mr. Maguire attacked the measure, declaring it fell short of the exalted expectations of the Irish people. Leases should be protected and made transferable. Politically the Irish tenantry were dangerous; personally they were models of virtue. He advocated the repeal of the law of distraint, and concluded by expressing the opinion that the bill, if properly amended, would prove a benefit to the country.

Mr. G. W. Hunt rejoiced at the good temper shown in the discussion, and commented at length on the provisions of the bill, approving of some and censuring others. He thought the defects might be remedied in the com-

The Attorney General made an elaborate reply to these objections.

Mr. O'Donoghue thought the task undertaken was really the reorganization of the social system of Ireland. There was one hopeful augury in the fact that his voice, hitherto unheeded, was now heard.

Mr. Barry, in a speech full of humor and force, showed that the tenure system of England tavored the tenant, while that of Ireland | The President's Futher Again on his redress, an opportunity for which this bill afforded. Celts and Protestants fled to America, bearing rancorous hatred toward England. From them came the possibility of war with America. He then proceeded to defend the bill in detail. After further debate the House

# adjourned. Conservative Banquet.

LONDON, March 9. The conservative banquet was largely attended by eminent men. A number of letters were read. The policy of the present government was condemned by all Sir James Packingham, speaking of the army, said: "To disconnect the army and reduce its force by 24,600 men was injudicious economy. It was easier to dissolve than reembody the army. Happily the country had another force, indestructible, armed with truth, namely- the Conservative party, which was enlisted to defend long-established institutions, not excepting the Irish Church."

Cheap Ocean Telegraphy. LONDON, March 10. The Times' money article suggests the experiment for a month, of five shillings for ten word messages over the cables.

Affairs in Paris. PARIS, March 10. It is reported that smallpox prevails among

the political prisoners. Rochefort is sick.

The bullion in the Bank of France has in-

ereased over thirteen million francs.

# THE OLD DOMINION.

RIGHMOND, March 10. The Legislature passed the homestead exemption bill, exempting two thousand dollars in property from taxation; also a bill requiring office-belders to take oath to support the State and Federal Constitutions.

The Virginia Horticultural Society was reorganized to-day, being the first meeting since the war. Hugh Blair Grigsby, president, and Thomas H. Wynne, secretary.

# ITEMS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, March 9. A military court-martial convicted and sentenced to death several parties now in New York, implicated in the Villa Nueva riot last

The insurgents attacked a plantation near Santiago de Cuba, killing six operatives.

The Freemasons recently arrested for holding meetings are still in prison.

...The musical enthusiasts on the Pacific coast have had a peace jubilee, at an Francisco, on a grand scale, beginning on the 224 of February, and continuing through that and the two following days. The preparations and rehearsals furnished the chief subjects for conversation during the month preceding the event. Thirty-five hundred persons took part in the festival, including agreed military bunds. Nor were the ing several military bands. Nor were the usual accompaniments of such festivities want-

Second Day-Election of Officers-Ad-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 10. The State Medical Convention, which convened here yesterday, adjourned to-day to meet in Charleston on the first Wednesday in April, 1870. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Robertson, president; Dr. Fair, first, Dr. Kinloch, second, and Dr. Wardlaw, third vice-presidents. The other office 's, secretary, treasurer, &c., were re-elected. Interesting and instructive papers were submitted by Drs. Darby, Fair, Kinloch, Porcher and Gibbes.

#### FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Meeting of the State Medical Association-President's Address-Dr. Darby's Paper on Hair Sutures-The Canal-Delays Aga in.

COLUMBIA, March 9. The Medical Association of South Carolina met to-day in annual session, the president, Dr. A. N. Talley, of Columbia, in the chair. Charleston was represented by Drs. F. Peyre Porcher, R. A. Kinloch, F. L. Parker and J. Somers Buist.

The delegates from Columbia were Drs. Fair, Trezevant and Taylor. There were also present several resident physicians.

The meeting was held in the hall of Nickerson's Hotel. The number of physicians present was about twenty. The most floted, besides those already mentioned, were Dr. Dar-Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. A by, of Columbia, and Dr. Robertson, of Winnsmotion to adjourn to-morrow was defeated. A | boro'. The venerable Dr. Douglass, of Chesmotion to adjourn to this evening was defeat- ter, sent a letter regretting his detention at home by feeble health, stating that he had some papers which he had purposed to submit ty for Bingham's amendment, and unless ang-! to the meeting. His letter was referred to the Committee on Publication.

among the earliest points of importance. It was carefully prepared and strongly professional, dealing earnest and able blows at the enemies of the profession, such as innovations, isms, and new fangled ologies generally. The address was in eminent degree ex-cathedra, in both the borrowed and the literal sense.

Dr. John T. Darby, of the University, read a full and able paper on "Hair Sutures," comparing them with the thread, wire, and other means of sewing wounds, aptly illustrated with drawings and photographs, and accompanied with professional notes.

The meeting excites little attentions outside of the profession, and is not so fully attended by members and delegates from abroad as was noped and desirable.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M. .

THE CANAL. Senator Sprague's agent, Colonel Pearce, mpowered his sub-agent, Mr. Hoyt, to comfive negroes with hand shovels, and they shovelled for two days, when the work was again suspended. Now we are told that there must be some delay, in order to get on the necessary tools to complete the job of widening the canal. Colonel Pearce remained here several days. A few weeks will show whether this work is to go on honestly, or this second grand Sprague movement is a sham. This I know officially, that Senator Sprague's agent refused to give any bonds at all, and now stands without a dollar's forfeit, except the nominal sum | House. It is difficult to assign a reason for his of \$200 paid for the job. CORSAIR.

# WAR'S WRINKLED FRONT.

Muscle-"You Dirty Rebel Democrat, What Did You do That For !"-Effect the Senate's Confirmation-Who

(From the Cincinnati Campiercial )

Shaves Jesse Grant's Clerks!

About three days before Jesse R. Grant left for Washington to see about his confirmation as postmaster of Covington, and various other important matters concerning the offices in this vicinity, including the Newport postmas-tership, Mr. John Marshall, a well-known business man of Covington, at present freight agent in this city for several railroads leading out of Cincinnati, addressed a letter to Senator Drake, at the capital, in reference to the Covington postoffice. The letter was very short. It merely stated that out of the thirty thousand people who compose the population of that city, not more than thirty (and they all office-holders or office-seekers.) desired Jesse R. Grant to be postmaster of that place; that, in behalf of the people " Covington, he protested against the confirmation by the Senate of Father Grant, and hoped Senator Drake would use his influence to have him rejected. Father Grant had not been in Washin an hour until this epistle was placed in his hands by some one, and he waxed very wroth He vowed that if ever he got back to Covington he would thrash the writer of it. Jesse has been at home about a week, keeping quiet until news of his confirmation was re ceived. The glad tidings came on Wednesday, and on Thursday he sallied forth to hunt up John Marshall. Meeting on Madison street his old friend Squire A. J. Francis—the 'Squire is one of the old friends of the family that has never been appointed to office—he inquired where Mr. Marshall lived. The jolly magis-trate directed him to the corner of Eighth and Scott; but in a moment seeing the object of his search on the opposite side of the street, es-corted Mr. Grant over and introduced him to Mr. Marshall in front of the latter's store. The following highly interesting conversation then lace, 'Squire Francis having modestly

Mr. Grant. Are you the Marshall that wrote a letter to Senator Drake about me?
Mr. Marshall, (smiling.) I wrote a letter
some time ago to Senator Drake, protesting
against your confirmation as postmaster at

ovington.

Mr. Grant, (nervous and excited, and clutching his cane.) You dirty rebel Demo-crat, what did you do that for? Mr. Marshall, (coloring somewhat.) I want you to understand, Mr. Grant, that I am no

rebel, or Democrat either! Mr. Grant. They told me in Washington you were a rebel Democrat.

Mr. Marshall. Nobody told you that unless
John S. Nixon did. I never voted for but one
Democrat in my life, and that was Judge Kin-

Mr. Grant. And you think I am not fit for ostmaster of Covington?
Mr. Marshall. I said nothing in my letter about your fitness or unfitness for the position; but you well know, Mr. Grant, that a very small number of people in this city desire to see you enjoying that lucrative office.

Mr. Grant. I suppose you would like to have he place yourself? Mr. Marshall. I should not object to it. Mr. Grant. I have saved to the government, since I have been postmaster at Coving-

air, Marshail. Ies, I suppose you have, but it has been done by your hiring clerks at starvation wages, when the department at Washington allows all postmasters a liberal amount for clerk hire. With all your boasts about economy and saving money for the government, I notice you never decline an increase of your own salary. crease of your own salary.

Mr. Grant. You are a pretty Republican to

Mr. Grant. You are a pretty Republican to be writing such letters as that about me.
Mr. Marshall. I claim the privilege of writing what I please, so that it is the truth, and I will do it, even though it concerns the President's futher, or the President himself.
Mr. Grant, I do not wish to converse any further on this public.

ADAMSON, BOSEMON, AND OTHERS. W. Adamson is a black man, and represents Kershaw County, if sitting in his seat and voting as he is told can be called representing. Benjamin A. Bosemon is of mixed blood, quite intelligent, is the physician of the Charleston County jail, and regent of the Lunatic Asylum. He represents Charleston County, does not speak often, and has little influence. B. F. Berry is a white man, by profession a clergyman, and represents Barnwell County. J. A. Bowley is a black man, and represents Georgetown County. He aspires to be a leader of the House, and imitates DeLarge, Elliott and Whipper, but received for his pains hisses and laughter, instead of the applause he desired and thought he deserved. He is school commissioner of Georgetown County. Wm. J. Brodie is a black man, and represents Charleston County, as also does Stephen Brown, who is a black man. Neither of them are of much service to their constituents. Barney Burton, John and Joseph Boston are black men, and represent respectively the counties of Chester, Darlington and Newberry, and may be classed among the silent members. John A. Boswell is a white man, and a representative from Kershaw County. He is postmaster at Camden, and, as a correspondent informs us, has a colored woman for his wife. W. A. Bishop is a white man, representing Spartanburg County. Like Boswell, he was not "called" to be a legislator. Lawrence Cain is a mulatto and E. J. Cain a black man, representing respectively the counties of Edgefield and Orangeburg, in which they hold the offices of school commissioner. They, and Wilson Cooke, of mixed blood, and representing Greenville County, and Wm. S. Collins,-a white man, representing Marion County, fill chairs in the House, and The regular address of President Talley was are of no further legislative service. The Marion Star accuses Collins of having sold his vote on the Phosphate bill, for one hundred and twefity-five dollars.

JOSEPH CREWS.

The first thing to be said of Joseph is that he was chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the "disordered state of affairs" in the Third Congressional District. - The report of the committee shows the manner of man he is. As a legislator he is not worth much to his constituents of Laurens County, which he represented, but was very useful to the members of the Legislature, to whom he loaned money at a high rate of percentage. Joseph is a native of North Carolina, and is a "man of peace." Joseph is very popular with the State officials, and it is generally believed does all of the secret work that is done by these officials.

DE LARGE. Robert C. DeLarge is a little fellow, of mixmence work on the famous Columbia Canal ed blood, a representative of Charleston Counjust before the first of March. Mr. Hoyt took ty, and the leader of the House, having more influence in it, perhaps, than all three of the other influential representatives, viz: Elliott, Moses and Whipper. DeLarge is not educated, but is shrewd, a ready adapter, tricky and full of energy. He is as restless as a June-bug, and it is as difficult to keep an eve upon him as it was for the Dutchman to put his finger on the flea. He seldom sits in his seat, but moves all about the House, chatting to this or that representative; making sotto voce remarks, and a least once in every ten minutes addressing the influence, but it is almost unbounded. No measure that he puts forward stops on its way to an act in the House; the "wheels of legislation" in the House seemed to be moved, for He has a thorough contempt for a large number of his associates, and abuses them roundly whenever he feels in the humor. He

is now Land Commissioner.

DENNIS, DRIFFLE, DUVALL, DEMARS. John B. Dennis, who rejoices in the prefix of "General," was an officer in the United States army during the late war, and is now a representative from Charleston County. He is employed in one of the State departments. He was frequently absent last session, spoke little, and has no influence. Wm. Driffle, a large, bright mulatto, is representative from Colleton County. Because of his good humor and frequent laughing he is called "laughing Drif fle," and "motion Driffle," because he makes so many motions. Lewis W. Duvall is a white man, a representative and sheriff of Fairfield County, with no influence whatever. Francis Demars is one of the most respectable Radical representatives in the House, and appeared to be thoroughly disgusted with the company he was in. He represents Orangeburg County,

and is postmaster at the county seat. ELLIOTT. or "Colonel" R. B. Elliott as he is designated, because of his position as assistant adjutantgeneral of the State, is a black man and represents Barnwell County. He makes the best sounding speeches in the House, but there is little in what he says. His influence is next to that of DeLarge's. The only way to compare the two is to liken them to a fox and a bull. Like the bull, Elliott goes roaring along with head down, seeing neither to the right nor to the left. If an obstacle present itself and he cannot break it down with a rush, he gives up. DeLarge will go tripping up to the same obstacle and if he cannot go over it, under it or through it, will run up and down until he can get around it. Elliott has gained considerable notoricty by horsewhipping a low white man in Columbia last summer. He is a native of the North, and by profession a

# THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

The Female Grand Jury in Wyoming -Their Right to Serve Sustained-Address of Judge Dowe.

A dispatch from Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, dated on Monday last, says:

The judiclary of Wyoming sustain the right of women to serve as grand jurors. All the ladies drawn as grand jurors were present in the courtroom at 11 o'clock this morning. A motion was made to quash the panel, but it was not sustained. At five ninutes to 12 o'clock the first panel of lady grand jurors in the world were sworn. None of them asked to be excused. An able address was delivered by Chief Justice Dowe. He said:

Ludies and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury-It is an innovation and a great novelty to see, as is an innovation and a great novelty to see, as we do to-day, ladies summoned to serve as jurors. The extension of political rights and franchise to women is a subject that is agitating the whole country. I have never taken an active part in these discussions, but I have long seen that woman was a victim to the vices, crimes and immoralities of man with no power to protect and defend berself from these power to protect and defend herself from these evils. I have long felt that such powers of pro-tection should be conferred upon woman, and it has fallen to our lot here to act as the pioneer

to you. It would be a most shameful scan-dal that in our temple of justice and in our courts of law anything should be permitted which the most sensitive leady might not hear with pro-priety and witness. And here let me add that it will be a sorry day for any man who shall so far forget the courtesy due and pald by every American gentleman to every American lady as to even by a word or act endeavor to deter you from the exercise of those rights of which you from the exercise of those rights of which the law has invested you. I conclude with the remark that this is a question for you to decide for yourselves. No man has any right to interfere. It seems to be eminently proper for women to sit upon grand juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country. I shall be glad of you assistance in the accomplishment of this object. I do not make these remarks from distrust of any of the gentlemen. On the contrary, I am exceedingly pleased and gratified with the indication of intelligence, love of law and good order, and the gentlement deport. and good order, and the gentlemanly deport-portment which I see manifested here. I will now listen to any reasons which any jurors may make for being excused.

#### IS NAPOLEON DEAD?

Extraordinary Rumor in Paris-The Real Ruler of France-Who is the Man that Instituted the Recent Reforms !-A Bogus Emperor at the Tuilcries.

The following is the full letter in the New York World in regard to the rumor of the death of the French Emperor, which seems to have caused so great a sensation in the New York gold market. The substance of the statement has already appeared in THE NEWS. but the details will nevertheless be read with

There is a rumor circulating here so strange as to seem almost incredible—one which it would be impossible to keep from the newspapers in New York for one hour, but which, notwithstanding its importance, has not yet been published here. It is circumstantial and precious in the details, so precise that it advalles. punished here. It is circumstantial and pre-cise in its details—so precise that it affords suf-ficient grounds for a critical examination, and, from this fact, distinct from the probabilities from this fact, distinct from the probabilities which are as much in its favor as against it, it has been widely received. It is no less than that the Emperor Napoleon has been dead for several months, that the person who now represents him has been substituted in his place several months, that the person who now represents him has been substituted in his place to prevent disturbance, and that the real ruler of France is the Empress, acting as regent for her son, Napoleon IV. This, it is said, accounts for the complete reversal of policy which has marked the government of France during the past few months. The date of the Emperor's death, the object of the concealment, how it was concealed, and the date at which it will be officially disclosed, are the most interesting rounts connected with this remost interesting points connected with this re-markable event. In reference to them, I lay before you the information I have been put in

possession of.

In the early part of last year, the late Emperor had many warnings that his tenure of life was more than ordinarily uncertain. He, therefore, determined to put his imperial house in order, and, to borrow the language ouse in order, and, to corrow the language of the London Times, to consider the remainder of his life and reign "as a prelude to the reign of his son." Hence the "reforms," more so in name than in reality, which, with the promised renunciation of personal government, were announced in the early part of July, and soon after the Senatus Consultum was agreed to. These came none too early agreed to. These came none too early, for the "prelude" to his son's reign was des-tined to be short indeed. In August, the Em-peror was confined at intervals to his bed by his fatal illness. The official appearagement his fatal illness. The official announcement of his trouble, while capable of modifica-tion, could not be delayed much longer than August, for at that dute he was expected to go to Chalons to take part in the military celebration of the Fete Napo-leon. Accordingly, on August 11, he was described as suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Rheumatic symptoms he cer-tainly had, but to your medical readers acquainted with the nature of the peculiar chronic affliction under which the Emperor that rheumatic troubles are not unusual in cer to add that the Emperor did not go to Chalons a convenient reason for this was found in his illness and death of Marshal Nell. Of course tion" in the House seemed to be moved, for htm, by clock-work, of which he alone has the htm, by clock-work, of which he alone has the rial, to represent him. The strong will of the Emperor, and his anxiety to arrange matters for his son, enabled him to struggle tempo-rarily with his illness, and at intervals he partially improved so far as to attend to bus tially improved so far as to attend to business. In the early part of September, the anxiety felt throughout Europe, and especially France, was intense. That the Emperor was dying was generally felt, but no reliable particulars of his state could be procured. The Journal Officiel published bulletins announcing that his Majesty "slept well," that he "speat an easy night," that "the temperature of yesterday was unfavorable to his Majesty, but, nevertheless, he was improving." Then, on Sentember 7, the Journal Officiel wrote: "The nevertheless, he was improving." The September 7, the Journal Officiel wrote: Emperor attends to his affairs daily. He has suffered some from rheumatism, but at no time has his condition been such as to cause the least anxiety." All this, and much more, was said, but no one believes the Journal Officiel. The Moniteur, on the other hand, complained on the same date that it was impossi ble to obtain information about the Emperor's state, and La Presse said that no one except

the Empress, the Prince Imperial, his medical attendants and ministers were admitted to the Emperor's room. As a comment on all this, it may be added that the services of Dr. Ricord were called in, and that, three or four days previously, the Empress and the Prince were recalled from Ajaccio their return, it was asserted, being the indisposition of the Empress. On the arrival of the party in Paris they found the Emperor still living but in a precarious condition. Indeed, that the Emperor could not live many days was widely believed in Paris on Septem ber 6. The excitement on the 7th was intense On the 8th, as is now believed, the Emperoi lied under the knife of Ricord. It could hard ly have been earlier than that date, though there are some who have given attention to the matter, who believe that it may have occurred some days earlier or later. Judged by the other events which followed, it seems to me that the 8th was the date on which he died of course, the reason why it was an object of state to conceal the death of the Emperor. is apparent. The Prince Imperial had not yet reached his majority; affairs were very much disturbed in France. There was a popular raving for reforms which even those outlined in Prince Napoleon's famous speech could not satisfy; the "Reds" were prepared to reas soon as the firm hand of the third voit as soon as the firm flata of the first Napoleon was removed. It was all-important that the regency of the Empress should be quietly established, and that it should win good opinions before the news of Napoleon's death should be made known. Hence the plan of keeping it secret, which it is believed established by the Empror's own mind. d in the late Emperor's own mind

on his throne; this, it will be remembered was officially denied at the time, but the de nial was not considered trustworthy. The Emperor, it is said, felt from this great satisfaction and a hope of the final success of his plan.
But, even more than on the assistance of these powers, that success was to depend on its secrecy. There were two classes by whom its secrecy. There were two classes by whom it might be discovered—the ministers, servants, confidential friends of the Emperor, and the general public. It was plainly impos to conceal it from the ministers, &c. So were taken into confidence, and promised great honors under the government as the reward of their secrecy. Thus it, the fidelity of these men to the cause of the Imperial family, or in their self interest, was their scheme secured. The task of concealing it from the general public was more difficult.

To do this, there was a dummy needed, who

from England, and it is believed from Russia, that they would aid in maintaining the Prince

To do this, there was a dummy needed, who. on the few occasions on which the supposed Emperor would appear in public was to represent him. By preventing those not n secret coming too near this person, and by trusting—as it was perfectly safe to do—to the absence of all suspicion and to the allowance which would be made for the alterations pro-President's father, or the President nimself.

Mr. Grant, I do not wish to converse any further on this subject. Good day.

The parties then separated. Father Grant probably thought that liasmuch as he had been manimously confirmed, he could afford to let Marshail go without the promised thrashing.

I as mainer to our lot here to act as the pioneer in the movement, and to test the question. The purple world are to-day fixed upon this jury of Albany County. There is not the slightest impropriety in any lady occupying this position, and I wish to assure you that the fullest protection of the court shall be accorded to be a population of the Emperor's costumier. Since I heard of the Emperor's

death, I have endeavored to obtain a near view of the sor disant Emperor as he walked on one of the terraces of the palace in company with the Prince Imperial. I was not allowed to approach too close, but, as seen through an opera-glass, he bears a striking likeness to the late Emperor. He was of the same inclegant carriage, almost as tall, wearing high-heeled boots, somewhat bent, and short in the legs, having the same cold, leaden face, eyes of a sickly lustreless appearance, and the moustache waxed a VEmpereur. That art was employed to make the likeness striking I have no doubt, but there was a strong ing I have no added, but there was a strong personal family resemblance between the walk-er on the terrace and the Emperor as I remember him. It is said that the "dummy" is of the Emperor's family, though not of the line of succession. It is well known that the Duc de Morny and others similarly connected with him bore a striking resemblance to Napoleon III. It was inferred that within half a year, at east, affairs could be so arranged as to render at the worst the acknowledgement safe that the Emperor had died and that the Empress had been ruling France in the meantime as regent. It was meant, however, that if the fraud should not be discovered the Emperor was to die "naturally" in March or April. To prepare the public for his death then, it was announced, on the authority of an eminent physician, that he might die in three months, that he would probably die in six. and certainly within a twelvementh. But, before either of these dates,

there were two public solemnities at which the Emperor should appear when the fraud was likely to be discovered. One was at the open-ing of the Chambers, and the other at the New Year's reception of the Diplomatic Col-lege, &c. The former was delayed one month to make matters secure and then the opening to make matters seeing and the "Emperor's friends was successful. His worn appearance to was remarked, but there was little sur picion, if any, of the truth. The diplomatic ceremony was the first occasion which led to the discovery. Some of the ambassadors were in the secret, others were not; through one of the diplomatic order the whole discovery

ot the diplomatic order the whole discovery was made.

The efforts to divert suspicion were remarkably ingenious. All of them, of course, I do not pretend to know; some of them I do. Two days after the death of the real Emperor, the modern French Smerdis rode out in a carriage with the Empress, arriving at Paris from St. Cloud at 5 P. M. He drove to the boulevards by the Rue de la Palx, and returned to St. Cloud by the Champs Elysees. This drive was duly announced as an evidence of his restoration to health. Announcements of cabinet councils, at which the defunct monarch was supposed to have presided, were made. Incouncils, at which the defunct monarch was supposed to have presided, were made. Interviews were said to have been granted to Prince Gortschakoff, and, if I remember rightly, to the Earl of Clarendon, as well as to others, who really were friendly to the plans now disclosed. Ca the other hand, audiences were refused day after day to General Prim and others, to whom a knowledge of the deceit would have been all-important. Efforts were made to mould public opinion, both in France and England, in the interests of the Empress and a regency. Thus the Longital Prince of the Empress and a regency. of the Empress and a regency. Thus the London Times, of September 11 or 12, wrote substantially that it was of little importance who was Emperor or regent if personal govern-ment were abandoned, that the real question was who was minister. Finally, to satisfy the public that the Emperor's health was restored, the Empress went to the East, but she did not bring the Prince, then Emperor, with her, and she returned soon, aimost at the time appoint-ed for the opening of the Chambers. She has stood firmly by her son ever since, and there are many reasons for believing that it was her policy which called Olivier to the head of the young Emperor's government. Did time permit, I could trace for your readers many indications of her influence; but as the events of the nast four months in France are almost as the past four months in France are almost as well known to New Yorkers as to Parisians,

need not delay now to point them out. the in the uncongenial or dangerous columns of the newspaper that such matters are discussed; besides, many of those who have heard the runder of smerdis should be played in the nineteenth country and in Paris s But it is this incredulity on which the late Emperor relied most for the success of his scheme. The story is leaking on which the late Emperor relied most for the success of his scheme. The story is leaking on which the late Emperor relied most for the success of his scheme. The story is leaking on which the late Emperor relied most for the success of his scheme. The story is leaking on which the late Emperor relied most for the success of his scheme. The story is leaking to make a success of his scheme. The story is leaking to this present occasion, I believe nothing more definite has been published about it than a distorted rumor attributed to a Swiss newspaper, that some person has been going round representing that he is Napoleon. You see that in this, there is just a grain of truth, but it has een strangely mingled with a bushel of error.

I should have telegraphed this matter to you, but telegraphing such a history from Paris is, at present, more than any journalist, having a reasonable fear of Ste. Pelagie before his mind, would attempt, and if he attempted be could not speceal. It seems strange that this matter has not been ventilated here; but, as every one who knows Paris can tell, it is in the salon and not Alrens, John rel can be a like with the salon and not like with

#### he could not succeed in sending it. FOREIGN GOSSIP.

... The French journal La Monde save that several ecclesiastics from North America are among those ordered to leave Rome, for "having taken part in recriminations and intrigues unworthy of the character with which they are invested, and of the respect that they, beyond all others, owe to the Holy See."

-Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, a distinguished member of the famous family of wealthy bankers, died in Paris on February wealthy bankers, died in Paris on February
19th. He was the third son of Baron Nathan
Meyer Rothschild, and was born in 1812, and in
1842 married his cousin, Charlotte, daughter
of Baron James Rothschild. Baron James,
who died not long ago, was famous for his
who died not long ago, was famous for his
who died not long ago, was famous for his
who died not long ago, was famous for his
who died not long ago, was famous for his
cob who died not long ago, immense wealth, but Baron Nathanlei, it is stated, was a man of greater mark and rarer powers. For many years he was blind, and powers. For many years he was blind, and barsey, M Denn, David Dionigl, Togni Dieckhoff & Co Desirmann, Manhelm, M Matson, O P still unclouded and his brain active, so that his advice continued to be received with high regard and confidence by the firm.

—This is the latest story from Paris: An Dieckhoff & Co Lyons, Thos Manhelm, M Matson, O P Doughlas, John Doten, Thos J Dreer, H A Du Maille, M C Du

attache of the Austrian Legation was so unfortunate as to break a fan. Its owner, a most charming and exceedingly pretty woman, the Countess J., was furlous, and spoke her mind quite freely about it. The culprit manifested Falk, W J becoming contrition, and offered to have the fan mended, or supply its place. Increased anger on the part of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic, and, without the least impertication. For example, and without the least impertication of the part of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic, and, without the least impertication of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic, and, without the least impertication of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic, and, without the least impertication of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic, and, without the least impertication of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic, and, without the least impertication of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic, and, without the least impertication of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic paper in which to wrap the fragments of the youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic paper in which to wrap the fragments of the youthful diplomatist opened his portmonnaic paper in which to wrap the fragments of the youthful diplomatist opened his paper in which the becoming contrition, and offered to have the nent intention in the world, took out a thousand-franc note, saying, as he tore it in half, "I have only this, madame." This capped the climax, and the excitement of the lady reached so high a point that a fashionable sculptor who was present requested permission to take her as a model for the statue of an angry Juno, which he had just commenced. -The Gaulois gives an account of a horrible

As any disturbance of order in France would lead to serious European complications, the Emperor received before his death a promise and mysterious affair in Spain. The story is that on February 17, a band of people (number not stated,) broke into a house at Alcira, a little village near Valencia, at three in the morning. They got in by making a hole in the roof. The name of the owner of this house was M. Baluda. He was in bed with his wife. The invaders pulled them out of bed, and put gags | Letter Office. in their mouths. Then they went to the rooms where six children were sleeping . These children they bound with cords, and then, in sight of their parents, they tore out their eyes and COLLECTOR AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, tongues. Afterward they cut off the feet of M Baluda and his eldest son, named Vincent, but purposely left the tendon near the heel unsevered, and then they hung them up, head downward. After these achievements they ransacked the larder, made a good breakfast, Jeering at their victims all the time, and left the house at daybreak. Two of the villains have been arrested. One, named Ferdinand Balluda, is a near relative of the family. The number of the gang is not stated. They did not rob the house, and therefore it is supposed that they were impelled to execute a vendetta à la Corse. Nothing more is yet known of this astonishing crime.

#### OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice at Charleston, for the week ending March 10, 1879, and printed officially in THE DAILY NEWS as the newspaper having the largest circ in the City of Charleston.

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T
Bawis, Martha
Bell, Mrs Peggy
Bentham, Miss
Kate
Blanch, Miss J
Blakley, Mrs A
J
Blakley, Mrs A
Kolney, Mrs Roberts, Mrs A
J Sarah
J Sarah
J Sarah
J Shiss

Kirker, Miss
Kare
Kirker, Miss
Maggle
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Donnelly, Mrs
Edwards, Mrs
Jno Misens, Mrs Ell-Symmes, Mrs S
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J Miss A B
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Wrs N Mrs N
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Swinton, Henry

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Tinckning, Hen

Waller, Antho

warley, Thod

leph Washington, Lawrence Wemier, J D

Whalen, Mich-

white, Charles

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Wrede, Johan

Terry, E L

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